Relief of Wm. Phillips, of

For the relief of certain cit-izens of Cynthiana, Ky ... \$220,800 25

## GAIL HAMILTON-D. B. EATON. MR. EATON'S PATH OF GLORY IN THE FEBRUARY ATLANTIC.

VII. THE TRUTH OF DEEDS. But, leaving out the past, we have to do with what Mr. Hayes promised for the future. In his letter of acceptance he says it is the "true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim." In this he went, perhaps, even beyoud the platform on which he was nominated, in rigidly excluding every claim except honesty, capacity and fidelity. "If elected," he said, "1 shall conduct the Administration of the Government upon these principles," and "these principles" were directly and definitely declared to be those of the fathers, in which they " neither expected nor desired from the public officers, any partisan service," but "meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory."

These principles were iterated and reiterated with more or less minuteness in the inaugural address, in the message to Congress, in the Civil Service order, and Mr. Eaton declares that they have been carried out; that "the President has justly interpreted the pledges given, according to their spirit and to their acceptance by the people."

The truth is exactly the contrary. The Presi dent has not justly interpreted these pledges. No Civil Service pledge has been given directly or indirectly-in the Republican platforms of 1872 and 1876, in the letter of acceptance, in the inaugural address, in the message to Congress, in the Civil Service order-that has not been violated. All the pledges and all the avowed principles of the President and the party have had no more appreciable effect upon appointments than if they had never been avowed. There are no discernible principles whatever, of the fathers or of the sons, upon which the administration of the Government has been conducted. Honesty, capacity and fidelity do not, under Mr. Eaton's Reform régime, constitute the only real qualifications for office. Honesty, capacity and fidelity have been utterly and repeatedly disregarded; have been set aside in appointments, in reappointments and in retention of office. All other claims have not been discarded. Other claims have been clamorous and successful. Men have been appointed without especial fitness; promoted, and kept from promotion, without regard to merit or demerit, and dismissed without cause. Officers have not been secure in their offices, but have been turned out of office neck and heels, with their personal character untarnished and their official course avowedly satisfactory. Worse than this, personal character has been tarnished for the mere purpose, so far as the human mind can judge, of giving an excuse for turning a man out of office. Secret investigations have been permitted and pursued; accusations have been published and exonerations suppressed; when one investigation has failed to implicate, another and another has been instituted on the same charges; and it has seemed to high officers a wiser and purer thing-a measure of Reform-to blacken the reputation of American citizens than to dismiss them

from office for political reasons. Patronage and politics have not been divorced, but have been tumbled and crumbled and jumbled to gether into a promiscnous and unsightly heap. Partisan service has not only been expected and desired, but required of public officers. Officers whose private character and official career have been pronounced unexceptionable have been dismissed in accordance with the wishes of Congressmen who uphold the Administration, and officers of equal integrity have been dismissed against the protest of Congressmen who disapprove the course of the Administration. Officers of experience and admitted merit have been dismissed on the score of political partisanship at the behest of Seuators whom they opposed, and have been succeeded by the political partisans of those Senators, absolutely without official experience or knowledge of the duty they were called upon to discharge. And while political partisans have been summoned into office from outside political circles, tried and proven officers have been left without promotion. Congressional dictation has been met with a compliance that can only be called servility, and Congressional suggestion with a behavior that goes far beyond the bounds of discourtesy. In no Administration of late years has patronage been so openly and unblushingly exposed to sale, put up for barter, bawked about for a purchaser. Appointments have not been made as nearly as possible impersonal; they have been made more personal, more petty, more puny than ever before. Women, soldiers' widows, have been turned out of Post Offices whose duties they have discharged with conspicuous fidelity and capacity, and have been turned out against the petition of a large majority of their fellow-citizens, to make way for a man whose sole special claim was his political partisanship. The reform has not only not been thorough, radical and com plete-it has never been begun. There has been no reform at all except the reform that comes inevitably from the concentration of the public attention upon the public service, and that has been accomplished by the old machine men in the old The credit of the Administration to day is due to the old party leaders and the old party men who have been secured or retained in its ser vice. Its discredit is due to such dabbling reform as that, for instance, which dismissed Mr. John L. Smith from the Indiau office under charges made by the Secretary of the Interior. The weight attached to these charges may be inferred from the fact that they did not in the least prevent or delay his appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate to an important foreign position. Under his reform successor, Mr. Hoyt, a Territorial Delegate. called eleven times at the Indian office and as many failed to find the Commissioner. But Reform wisdom is justified of her children, because, although the Commissioner was absent in New-York attending to his private business, he deducted from his salary the per diem he would have earned had been present performing his official duties! It would be impossible for an American Administration to make no good appointments, but there is no line of reform upon which this Administration has taken two consecutive steps in advance. To no single principle of reform car friend or foe point as one which the Administration has consistently followed. The President said in his inaugural that there should be not only a reform as to certain abuses and practices, but a change in the system of appointment itself, and the change turns out to be a change from what the Reformers call "the spoils system," into a greedy grabbing scattering of spoils without any system at all. The President has not used the offices as rewards for party services, but he has used them as penalties for party services and rewards for personal adherence to himself. He has not used his patronage to build up his party, but he has used it to disintegrate his party and to plaster up another whose only cohesive element was himself. He has not "smashed the machine," but he has seized it and worked it in the interest of the party he feared, regardless of what might be the consequences to the party which thought it had elected him, and from whose staunchness and loyalty he felt he had nothing to fear. The great difference between the old and the new order of things is that, whereas formerly by long practice the machine was so deftly handled that even its bad work was done with a sort of external decency, is now so desperately clutched, so clumsily managed and so roughly disjointed that every crank groans and its best work

smells to heaven of rancid oil. My statements are

of matters too numerous and too widely noised

abroad to need or to permit proof. The columns of

the newspapers are full of them, with no evidence in

rebuttal. The walls of Congress ring with them

and only the echoes respond. The corridors

of the Departments hiss with their sibillant

whispers and no man disproves or denies

by-word. The Democrats toss it contemptuously

over to the Republicans, and the Republicans soften

the situation with a grim jest or two, and toes it

back again amid derisive laughter. The only de-

Civil Service Reform has become a

fence that the best friends of the Administration can bring is that the President means well. Undoubtedly he means well. Undoubtedly he did not design, when he wrote his letter of acceptance. when he delivered his inaugural address to forty millions of people, to ignore all his professions and promises in a twelvementh. Undoubtedly he has always looked a little way ahead to a time when he could and would begin to put his reform into motion, and make no appointments except for merit, and no removals except for cause; but always, before he got to it, there would start up an Ohio man who had not a place, or an irate Southerner who must be appeased, or a Northern malcontent who might be secured, and he has said to Reform, go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee. we, the people, can judge of what the President means only by what he When he removes an efficient officer, does. we infer that he meant to remove him. When he installs an untried man over the heads of faithful and experienced officers, we do not think he meant to promote the old officers. When he makes and changes appointments at the beck and call of Democratic Senators, we do not see in the act his intent to maintain the independence of the separate departments of the Government. And we resent not so much the things done as the affront put upon our intelligence by the loudresounding declarations that these things should not be done. The Reformers have beaten their drums and sounded their gongs and chanted their protestations of unselfish states manship as if the clang and clatter would prevent us from discovering that they were all the while industriously and indecently dividing the spoils among themselves. President Grant brought the methods of the Army into the State and outraged the country by some disastrous mistakes; but in nothing did he do us so much harm as in this: that his bad appointments, due whether to the blindness of personal friendship or to military habit or to whatever cause, made possible the present carnival and chaos of sham reform.

While I am writing this the newspapers tell us that at least the approving word has been spoken of Administration reform. The Hon. Charles Foster, in the privacy of a party caucus, has ventured to say that at least the year has produced no scandal-! Very true. The scandal-mongers are in office. As Mr. George C. Gorham declargs with a rather pre-Raphælitie vigor which the Reformers will find it hard to forgive, "The swill-tub is the especial property of the Reformers." They are still, because they are there. The men whose sole political question was office and whose sole political capital, slander; who gloated over all the scandal they could find, invented all they could not, and proclaimed both with equal zest, have got possession of the Administratton and from the moment of their first clutch, silence like a poultice came to heal the blows

I am willing to grant, what I shall presently show, that the President alone is not at fault, but that it is also the fault of the situation. It is not necessary to ascribe the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds, to deliberate design. A President might have a great deal more "force or independence" than The Boston Advertiser attributes to Mr. Hayes, and not be able to "collide" with Mr. Eaton's reform without a crash of something.

The Websters and Clavs and Calhouns, to whose early warnings of peril Mr. Eaton calls our attention, did indeed disapprove of General Jackson's way of doing things; but when they had the chance they did not let the grass grow under their feet before walking in the same way themselves. And where Webster went what course should we expect of Hayes, who if not second in ability is yet far below Webster in political experience? But Mr. Eaton announces that Mr. Hayes is faithfully following his Mr. Eaton's position is that there has been no crash. Mr. Eaton maintains that everything is running smoothly. Mr. Eaton says that the President has justly interpreted the pledges given. And King Solomon furnishes ground for believing that though Mr. Eaton were brayed in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, he would say the same thing with every thud.

"'And everybody praised the man Who this great fight did win.'
'Ent what good came of it at last !'
Quoth httle Peterkin.
'Why, that I cannot tell.' said be, But 'twas a famous victor GAIL HAMILTON.

"THE STORY OF AVIS." GAIL HAMILTON'S REVIEW UNJUST-MERITS AND

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: While Gail Hamilton's unsparing hand s playing "the scalping-knife"-as The Trinche has so aptly expressed it-about the devoted head of Mr.

or memory recalls vivially her late " war-dance upon the work of a wister-writer. Will you permit a bearing, in fewer words, of the opinion of some other women upon that matter t What good has she done by her long-winded flagellaion of Miss Pheips's "Story of Avia"? Is this "the feast

she sets "for the gods"! Do men really enjoy such putiless outpourings of a woman's satire! How would it be—I ould ask each one-if the brilliant periods represented the broiled live nerves of his own sister, set forth for his delectation I-that being the prime and final test to be applied to every man's chivairy. This would seem to be her object. She cannot suppose that the rough hauling of another woman's rk over the ploughshares of her scorching crit will affect the real opinions of other readers of the book. She does, to be sure, in her sixth column, make what she probably considers the amende honorable, by giving Miss Phelps (because she cannot help it) the credit of a creation so pure and beautiful that, as such, it is above eitleism; but she comes to it too late for herself; she comes when she has had her claws (not the "cool, nuconlous finger-nails" of her Part II.) in view too long for us to lose sight of them again.

It remires me of the attitude of the sharp needles of Chamounix, which rear themselves against the blue beavens before the majestic face of Mont Blanc; whose white splendor and serene height are no more disturbed their savage proximity than are the blue heavens

I wish, as carnestly as Guil Hamilton can, that Miss Phelps had given us the story of Avis without the coloring that resembles the atmosphere of a tropical night, which steeps the senses in heavy odors, and renders all objects vacue and incomprehensible; for I cannot be satisfied with anything snort of perfection for her; but Gail Hamilton has no right to object if Miss Phelps chooses to exhaust the language in transcendentialisms, as she herself has done in animadversions; and much may be forgiven to her who has brought this peer-less woman and lover where one may learn a lesson of purity and self-abnegation such as not all of us so much as discern.

Cascers. Take away the highly-wrought drawing and colorin way the highly-wronger drawing and cover at a real thing "The Story of Avis" is, A -loving and gifted, such as we hope does exist I there—who lives so close to the divinity within she follows up to a real Calvary; and a manner or more selfish than the majority of men and the state of the st

no weaker or more selfish than the majority of men and women are—who absorbs her life, and becomes ready for heaven through its vications sacrifice—through the loss of life, for her, which finds itself hereafter in that glory which only they that have been "purified, and made white, and tried" may behold.

If Miss Phelps had put this story into the simple form which is the highest beauty of authorship her creation would be a matchless one. As it is, let us pause before we touch her lify with hands that soil. The woman who gives us Avis, and who brought little Trotty to our arms—and so brought our inherent sweet motherhood into warm and living emotion—need not fear caustic criticians. All wommthood stances as an uvisible body-guard about her, and receives the blows atmed at her upon such tempered steel as causes a camplete receil.

complete recoil.

If Gail Hamilton would refrain from setting her fine knowledge of the English language to such a work, women would love her better; and her great gifts would shipe clearer in the crown of our "beloved Massachu-English". New-York, April 6, 1878.

FROM THE MORGUE TO THE GRAVE.

The body of Margaret F. Fogarty, who was murdered by her husband early on Thursday morning was taken, yesterday, from the Bellevue Hospital dend me and buried in Calvary Cemetery. A carriage, in hich were the three children of the murde waited at the gate of the dead-house and followed the coffin to the cemetery. The body of the husband still coust to the cemetery. The body of the instantistic lies in the dead-house. It is still uncertain where he will be interred, as his crime debars the burial of his remains in Cavalry Cemetery. The orphaned children are staying with Mrs. Long, an old friend of the dead woman, at No. 817 Tenth-ave. It has been declided that Elia, the youngest, is to remain with Mrs. Long, while the two boys will continue in the employment of H. K. and F. B. Thurber & Co. The Coroner will hold an inquest in the case next Tuesday afternoon.

A REFLECTION ON THE SEX .- Jones was always complaining of his wire's memory. "She never can remember anything," said poor Jones; "it's awful!" "My wife was just as bad," said Brown, "till I found out a capital recipe." "What is it !" said Jones eagerly. "Why," said Brown, "whenever there's anything particular I want the missus to remember, I write it down on a slip of paper and gum it on the looking glass. See I' Jones is now a contented man.—[Judy.

## WAR GOSSIP IN LONDON.

LORD DERBY, BAKER PASHA, INCOME TAX. FURTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE RESIGNATION-RUDENESS TO COUNT SCHOUVALOFF-BAKER'S SERVICE TO TURKEY AND HIS PROPOSED RE-WARD-TONE OF THE ARMY.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, April 2.-With all the momentous events and influences that are at work, personal matters count for little. Lord Derby's resignation and the Ministerial changes that have followed it would ordinarily keep London in commotion for the full nine days, but now they are already half forgotten, and only discussed in a casual way. Yet the key of the situation lies half hid in such closets. The mystery remains pretty much what it was. There is no lack of reasons for Lord Derby's retirement; there are only too many of them, and the great difficulty is to say which you will choose. I stated a number of them last week; here are two more, each of which has claims to public attention. One party holds that Lord Derby went out as a final expression of his steadily-growing dissatisfaction with the policy of his chief. The calling out of the Reserves was only the proverbial last feather. Another party insists that the resignation occurred, and was sure to occur, at the precise moment when the Government departed from its course of diplomatte remonstrance, and proceeded to acts, Lord Derby, they say, was perfectly willing to harass Russia by notes and protests and complaints and intrigues with other Powers against her, as long as she would stand it. But he was not willing to accept the logical consequences of all this quarrelsomeness. The policy of the British Government and its objections to the Congress seemed to him perfectly just; in fact they were his own. But the policy and objections were only to be persisted in so long as they could be safely persisted in. His position with reference to the English policy is the position of Ensign Stebbins toward the Maine Liquor Law-in favor of the law but agin' its enforcement. This may do Lord some injustice, but it squares well enough with the popular notion of his extreme unwillingness to take a final decision or accept responsibili-

An anecdote or two will show how intense the feeling against Lord Derby is in the upper circles. At one of the great houses in London, after the large and brilliant company had set down to dinner, a belated M. P. arrived from Westminster with the news that Lord Derby had resigned, and the Reserves were called out. Instantly the whole table broke out in applicase, cheers and actual clapping of hands: a demonstration quite unprecedented in those Olympian regions, where open display of any aman emotion is the last thing to be expected. One man sat silent, and when the noise had died away, said very audibly and slowly: "I am exceedingly sorry to hear it." He was the sole exception among twenty guests of high degree; and was duly cold-shouldered, and made to feel for the rest of the evening how foolish it is to have an opinion which is not the opinion of the majority.

Take Count Schouvaloff's case. It has been notorious for weeks that he has been rudely treated at Court. From the Queen downward, the royal family have made it plain to him in many ways that he is a person unpleasing to them. The flunkeys (in and out of livery) follow the lead given them. There is no pretence that Count Schouvaloff has said or done anything to justify the insolence he has to endure. He is a genial and accomplished man of the world, with every element of personal popularity. But he is the Ambassador of Russia at Court of St. James, and the very character which ought to protect him from annoyance is made an excuse for the vulgar incivility shown him by the highest personages in the land. It was Swift who said that good manners are not a plant of court growth. Swift had lived under four sovereigns and knew intimately the court life of three. It appears to have been not long after the accession of the first King of the present reigning house that this remark was suggested to him.

See, too, how stories are built up in those days, It has been spread all over London that on the night of Lord Derby's resignation, Count Schouvaloff and Lady Salisbury sat together and talked together in whispers through the whole of a private concegiven at a well known and fashionable house in Belgrave Square. There's no great harm, surely, in the story, if it were true, but it happens not to be true. On the authority of an eye-witness it may be stated that Lady Salisbury was present at the house in question not more than half an hour in all; that count Schouvaloff sat at a distance from her during the whole of that time; and that not a word, whispered or otherwise, was exchanged between them. But this was one of those stories which every narrator "knew as a fact." And then there is the lately released convict and

more lately the mercenary of the Porte, Baker

Pasna. When this man went to prison for a gross assault on a defenceless girl, it was by the personal urgency of the Queen that he was cashiered from earmy and denied the \$25,000 or so which was the seiling value of his commission. Her Majesty properly desired to mark her abhorrence of his erime. But since he has sold his sword to the Turk, and done good service to his master, for the mamtenance of a system of government under which defenceless girls are subjected to worse outrage than that for which Baker suffered, he has regained favor with his royal mistress. I say nothing of the dinner given him by the Duke of Sutherland, by which it was intended and proclaimed that Baker should be restored to his former social position. It happened a fortnight ago, or more, and in a measure answered its purpose. A dinner has since been given Baker at the Mariborough Club, which the Prince of Wales, with knowledge and approval of the Queen, presided. And it is everywhere stated that the Queen desires and intends to reinstate Baker in the army, in which he was, to do him all justice, one f the most capable and brilliant officers. But the hints thrown out to this end have met with a recention of a kind surprising to their authors. There may not be much opposition in Society, where Court influences are all powerful, but in the country it is different. Baker's crime was too odious, and the memory of it is still too fresh among people who do not hold their sympathies and antipathies at the caprice of fashion. I heard a man say lately that Baker ould not be put back into the army without a reve lution. No doubt he overstated the strength of the indignation against him, but it must be very strong indeed before a man of wide relations and good judgment could estimate its force so highly. The army, of course, wants war. Like all armies

in a non-military nation-for England is a warlike, but not a military nation-it wants to justify its existence. At the Horse Guards, the military headquarters of Great Britian, war has for weeks been looked upon as a certainty. You have only to talk with a staff-officer to see what feeling reigns there. Indeed, you have only to listen to the Duke of Cambridge in public; for commander-in-chief as he is, and cousin to the Queen, and peer of the realm, he makes no secret of his Turkish sympathies and hatred of Russia. If you meet a colonel in a drawing-room be is sure to be twisting his mustaches and ravening for Russian blood. He commonly centrives to intimate to you that until he can get a chance at the Russians he would readily slake his thirst on any of their friends. No doubt the traditions and memories of the Crimean War go for much with these warriors. In their own phrase, they would like another go at the Tartar. Military opinion on a political probability is not worth much, but the sincerity of the staff is beyond question. I hear of officers declining valuable Indian appointments in the expectation of better work nearer home. The War Office, also, is in high glee, both over what it expects and what it has got, and the Admiralty not less so. None of their people ever took any stock in the notion that the six millions were wanted merely to increase the moral influence of England or the Government. To the heads of the army and navy it meant from the first more ships and guns, more troops, more military supplies of all kinds. In a report from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, yesterday, occurs this significant sentence : "The railway, the torpedoes, the new machinery and all the accu mulated stores will form [if there be no war, that is,] a valuable and long-coveted reserve, and the authorities are now enabled to report their respective departments in a thoroughly satisfactory state." Pre-

cisely. This is Sir Stafford Northcote's "ontward and visible sign." It answered his purpose at the time to lay stress on the vote as a vote of confidence in the Government, and to express doubts-on his part sincere enough, I dare say-whether any or much of the money would be really spent. But the spending departments justified their name, and they have got an outfit which, in ordinary times, they never could have hoped for. These military lux-uries are to be paid for, we hear, by an extra income-tax, which thrifty John Bull levies impartially on the native and the foreigner alike. I shall have the pleasure of paying my share, and I shall take it out in grambling and confiding my sentiments to the American reader. G. W. S.

## THE FASHIONS.

WHAT OPENING DAYS REVEAL. GRAND DISPLAYS OF COSTLY GOODS-LATEST SHAPES OF BONNETS AND HATS-FLOWERS AND BEADS-

RICH COSTUMES-HOSIERY AND SHOES-EASTER

JEWELEY, GEMS, LACES, LINGERIE. Having reached the beginning of the end of Leut, merchants and modistes are in a flutter of preparation for the advent of Easter Sunday, and the many weddings and other gayeties following thereafte Whatever dark clouds may have lowered on the heads of the dry goods folk this season, the silver lining bassh wouderful radiance over the various openings of the past two weeks, and the display is more wonderful in

fore have the expositions been so crowded, not merely by visitors, out substantial outers of costly goods, and this is contrary to the usual rule of opening days, when ladles mostly go on a tour of investigation. At one opening there were 2,000 new hats and bon nets, each differing from the rest in trimming and color The same styles return at stated periods. There is also a progressive and retrograde movement in the m wearing hats and bonnets. They are tipped forward to an angle of danger to the moses of the wearers, as worn so far back that the innocents abroad wonder ho they retain their gravity and again set closely to the face. So between a fran's uight-cap, a coquetish Gain borough, charming Watteaus, the brigaudish-peake borough, charming Watteaus, the brigandish-peake, Japanese, and the simple cottage shape, how is on to choose! There are "tip-tilled" hats trimmed with waving feathery grasses and brown twigs, perhaps a bunch of crinson chrysanthemums or the pal-pink of trembling hare-bells. It is well for young ladies to examine their noses before purchashin those pretty hats, for the "tip-tilted" shape will never accord with a Roman, an aquiline, a Grecian, no year accord.

The materials-laces, flowers, tinsel, gilt, and

silver braid, all manner of bends, from the pea-sized wax bead to the tiny cut-glass and gold bead, and glass bugles, together with satia and six or straw, are exquisite in coloring, yet massed together in strongest possible contrasts. Modistes, this season, make a bold departure by producing "bonnets for eiderly ladies." The heroic purchasers have not yet appeared. The bonnets are crowdiess, and the aperture is filled in with soft puffs of gray heir; the front of black straw or net is covered with rows of narrow black isse-laid over five wreaths of lovely violets in rows also. The face trimming is composed of black have mixed with franced satin ladd in rolls, and a cluster of hellotrope straw, are exquisite in coloring, yet mass

Strings are added to all bonnets, either of lace the back and tied loosely beneath the chin. There as

The upusual lateness of Lent has delayed many of the nade to satisfy the feminine mind in regard to style sacher period are revived in many instances in fabrics earder period are revived in many instances in her-an Oriental gergeousness. The trains are quite a y-long and are either square or rounded. Transparent train seems to have been abandoned. Transparent sues are triuminal with beaded fringes and groups, of are ernamented with long graceful branches of silv-and gilded sea weed. Among many elegant dresses, most stilking are those of silk and seft India cashin-

Stocking manufacturers, not to be behind the time have succeeded in at last introducing bourette effects i the designs to correspond with the fashionable costin Again, woven in the warp of other stockings are fli nd the uppers composed of fancy cloths correst to the dress. Eox toes are universally adopted hare and round, for house, evening and stree With the brilliant costumes of the season there is

emand for carios and copies of the antique to gene and jewelry. Prominent among the newest styles is the wise topaz, from the Alps, a large stone, semi-opaque of dark red umber color; a specimen is carved in scar hee and set in a measive red gold pendant. A similar set, pendant and corriegs, is framed in platina and gold. An Exphina pen and carrings, of finest Kiruscan gold, have in each centre a hawk headed god of the sun, with wide, square sprending wings. Another rare Egyptian set of lotos biossons in Etruscan has a scrpent colled around a flat bar of red gold. A superb pendant is formed of three flat connecting bars, with a graceful intertwining of lotos flowers in enamels of blue, red, while and green, the colors used in the temples. Several intertwining of lotos flowers in enamels of blue, red, while and green, the colors used in the temples. Several magnificent pendants of oval shield shape show in relief lotos bouls and fantastic arabesques, bees, reds, and acacin branches; others show polins and reeds, lupin statiks of greenish gold and pelleaus. A beautiful pendant is in the shape of a furled tan. Upon the fine knife-edge selfing glitter three rows of graduated superb diamonds; a little bow of small diamonds completes the finish of the handle. Among the cameos are some real dapanese pendants, decorated on broaze in Japan, in initial work of pelleaus, cranes, water plants, bean flowers, bees and branches of minosa; the different rich colors of the gold employed displayed upon the dark background of the metal. On a gold sambon stalk is an open fan covered with minute decorations of colored gold of the most perfect finish, with carrings to match. A similar bamboo stalk is hay a black crane suspended in a large ring. An oval-shipe I Japanese coin match, A similar bamboo stalk who as black crane suspended in a large ring. An oval-shipe I Japanese coin match, A similar bamboo stalk who as black crane suspended in a large ring. An oval-shipe I Japanese coin factor in the force, the finest possible inaying of leaves and tiny branches on which birds are pervised. The nounting is very simple, that it may not attract attention from the singular beauty of the Japanese work. Some unique scarnice sets are reproductions of t ce and set in a mussive reit gold pendant. A similar set, pendant and earrings, is framed in platina and gold of claborate workmanship. A charming Limoges cmu set in Etruscan, shows two cupids fishing for hear above is the legend "Spes." These novel styles of exquisite workmanship at

nostly the result of orders for the weddings, reception and other gayeties coming off directly after Easter. The exposition of diamond jewelry is unusually elaborate and unique in design. A large lace plu of black onyx is set with an ear of wheat composed of diamonds, and there are eresectats, shields, tridents, shells and arrows closely studded with graduated diamonds and pearls. A superb hair-pin represents a large Marguerite of diamonds trembling upon a spiral stem.

"More subtle web, Arachne cannot apin" than the costly and rare specimens of needle point and pillov faces, which the passion for the beautiful and the an tique has brought to light. Cuffs, collars, barbes, mitte vests, fichus and edgings of point d' Alençon, pointed vests, sichus and edgings of point d'Alençon, pointed Venise, Chantilly, point duchesse, point Russé, point gaze, and, in fact, all other valuable laces, are now placed upon exhibition and offered for sale by prominent dealers. Mitts form no unimportant part in the valuable accessories of the toilet, and fans are made to cerrespond. The rich failing coliars of to-day are copies of the paintings of the old Flemish school. The Anne of Austria coliars shows another shape and is more graceful. The cuffs to correspond are five inches deep. Sets are made in various fanciful ways of the laces described, as well as in Italian lace, black or white. Spanish point, Irish point, and other inexpensive kinds. The broad coliar falls gracefully over the shoulder, or is sometimes seen slightly pointed back and front.

Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, A. T. Stewart & Co., Theodore B. Starr, Miller & Grant, and H. O'Ncill, will please accept thanks for kind attention.

## THE SOUTHERN MAW.

1.032-House

TWO OR THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS. PRIVATE CLAIMS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SESSION TO MARCH 26 -THE VAGUE CHARACTER OF MANY OF THEM-AN ENORMOUS AGGREGATE.

THE TRIBUNE has already published a complete list of all bills introduced in Congress from the beginning of the session down to March 18, for the purpose of securing public improvements in the South. These pubclaims reach the enormous aggregate of \$192,000,000. THE TRIBUNE has since caused to be prepared a complete list of all bills introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives, from the beginning of the session down to March 26, presenting private claims. Of these there are 908, of which 477 ask for sums less than \$10,000. These 477 bills there is not space to print in full, but their total is \$1,010,000. Of the remaining 431 private bills, 320-more than onethird of the whole number introduced-are altogether vague, neither stating nor hinting at the amount to which claim is made. This very vagueness is suspicious, and suggests the magnitude of the sum expected. It is certamly fair, however, to suppose that the average amount of these indefinite claims is at least as large as of those asking for a definite sum. Upon this basis the aggregate of these 320 blind asking claims is \$3.500,000 There are 111 bills asking for \$10,000 or more each, making an aggregate of \$5.747, 793. The least amount, therefore, asked for by private Southern claims introin Congress from the beginning of the session to March 26, is \$10.247, 793. The bills introduced down to March 18 for public improvements in the South call for \$192,000,000. The South, therefore, thus far in a single session, has made demands upon the National Treasury for at least \$202.000,000.

That this estimate is far below the actual amount for which the South has asked the counsel for a large number of claimants has already taken pains to prove. Judge T. W. Bartley has published in a Washington paper a long letter in regard to three large classes of claims now before Congress. He divides these claims into three principal classes and makes the following estimates: \$83,000,000

Army supply clams.... \$112,000,000 Grand total ...

If Judge Bartley's figures are taken in place of the quiet and modest estimates which THE TRIBUNE has made, the aggregate (1) of the claims for radroad and other public improvements, and (2) of private claims for cotton, war material, captured and abandoned property, etc., etc., will be more than \$300. 000.000, instead of \$202,000.000.

The list of private claims presented in each House, exclusive of those in which the sum specified is less than \$10,000, is presented berewith, and should be read in connection with yesterday's debate, which is referred to in our special dispatches, and also in the regular report of the House proceedings, on the twelfth page.

SENATE. Granting a persion to Sela B. Decker, of Ky ....... 92-Merrimon.... For the relief of Win, T. Pate and Silas Q. Howe....... 72-Johnston..... For the renef of the heirs of William A. Graham, of Va. 89—Garland. For the relief of the officers and privates of the 4th Ark Vois. 90 - Merrimon .... For the relief of Namai Hall, 132-Bailey ..... Granting a pension to Jos. Crissov, of Tenn . For the relief of Mrs. Mary T. Daucas, of Ky. 266-Beck. \$11,130.3 236-Cockrell..... For the relief of Win, Morrison, of Mo. 30,000 00 235-Cocarell ..... For the relief of Joseph Kinney, of Mo. 223-Withers ..... Granting a pension to Mrs. Janet Scott West, of La. 216-Gordon ..... For the relef of James A. Hegrel, of Tenn 206 Spencer..... For the relief of Jas, Birney, 162-Harris ..... For the relief of James Clift, 66-Beck.......For the relief of John 62,050 00 Turner, of Phillips Co., ... For the relief of Won, Porter, of 1 hillips Co., Ark...... 42-Merrimon ....Granting pensions to the soliders and smiors of the war with Mexico ...... 44-Dorsey......For the relief of itenry
Ware..... 30-Gariand......For the relief of Silas F. Field, of Ark. 363-Bailey 359-Beck 333-Dorsey ... . For the relief of certain pri-vates us Company F. 3d vates to Company Reg. of Ark. Cav. Vo . For the relief of Perez Dick-inson, of Knoxville, Tenn. 64,128.0 67-Cockrett .... For the relief of Juo, Taylor, For the relief of the widows and Beirs of itselerick Shelton and others. 393-Merrimon. ...To pens'n the soldiers of the Creek and Indian war of 1830 7 464-Spencer. Granting a pension to Ste phen C. Hermion, of Mo. ....For the relief of William Bowlin, of Ark..... .....For the relief of Benjamin 32,020 00 205-Spencer..... For the relief of William C. Edmonston, of Ala..... 378-Cockrell ..... Per the rehof of William L. Hicaam, of Mo.......

882-Harris.... To pay the claim of the State of Term, for keeping U. S. military prisoners.... 907-Kirkwood... Granting a pension to Louis Koerth, of Mo... 855-Harris ...... For the relief of Warren Mitchell, of Savagnah, Ga. 736-Spencer......For the relief of Henry C. Baldwin, of Mobile, Ala. 726-Matthews ... For the relief of Henry E. Sizer, of Miss. 650-Dorsey......For the relief of certain postmasters of Ark...... 629-Merrimon ...... For the relief of Skincy S. McLane, of N. C. ..... 630-Merrimon .... For the relief of John E. Barrett, of N. C. 562-Jones (Fig.)...For the relief of William 515-Spencer......For the relief of Mrs. Laura S. Cowles, of Ala..... .. To provide for settlement of accounts with certain railway companies..... 457-Bansom ... For the renet of M. S. Draughn, of Tenn.

972-Cockreli ..... For the relief of certain sol-diers of the 8th Mo. Cav..

813-Jones (Fin.). For the relief of the admin-istratrix of Jos. Wheaton, doc'd.....

.Granting a pension to Jas. C. Downer, of La.

60-Withers. For the relief of owners and purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insur-rectionary States. Making appro, to pay over to the State of Tex. the re-sides of the \$5,000,000 sidue of the \$5,000,000 reserved for satisfaction of the late Republic of Texas, etc. 110,000 00 For the relief of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Theo, Sem. and High School in Va..... 209-Withers. For the relief of the Deposit Savings Ass'n of Mobile, To provide for the building of a Marine Hespital at Memphis, Tenn. 361- Harris

For the relief of the estate of Thomas Jones, dec'd inte of Memphis, Tenn... 18,007 79 Sum of Senate bills asking for \$10,000 or more. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. or the relief of those suf-fering from the destruc-tion of sait works near Manchester, Ky.....

1.087-Re Franting a pension to Jas. Saunders, a soldier in the For the relief of John H. 1,108-Willets 1,044-Riddle Granting a pension to A. M. Tinsley, of Trousdale Co., 1.047-Dibrell For the relief of mail agents during the war. 1,035-House . For the relief of the estate of Thos. Hord, dee'd, of 58,995 00 .For the relief of Eugene Leitensdorfer 100,000 00 For the relief of Elizabeth Painter, widow of John Painter. 1.079-Morgan Grapting a pension to Eliza Por the relief of certain cit-izens of Montgomery Co., Md. Granting a pension to Am brose Wellen. For the relief of James F. Peirce, of Monigomery Co., Md. 12,042 00 242-Wm.E. Smith. To compensate James Sut-lise, of Clay Co., Ga...... 10,000 00 257-G. W. Hewitt.Grantine persions to certain solders and sailors of the Mexican and other wars.

291-Darrall. For the relief of the sureties on the official bond of B. T. Hesoregard. For the relief of the State For the relief of Aleek Vance. For the relief of A. Gates Lee, of McCracken Co., Ky. 319-Boone. For the celled of B. F. Wil-link, of Savannah, Ga. 264-Chalmers .... For the relief of Julia A. Nutt, of Natchez, Miss ... 333-Durham ..... For the reltef of George Trupnall, of Ky...... 334 - Durham ..... For the benefit of the Madi-son Female Academy, Ky. For the rehef of Lerny D. 320-Boone 331-Durham ..... For the benefit of W. R. Boice, of Dunville, Ky .... 326-Knott .... Vor the relief of the minors of John C. Robinson..... 361-Whitthorne...To pay certain persons 323-Boone ....For the relief of Archibald B. Bue. 332-Durham ... Granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the For the relief of distrileries of small capacity. 367-Whitthorne. For the redof of John E. Tullows, of Tenn...... 347-Durham Granting a pension to Jas. P. Thompson, of Tean. 407-Dibrell. .. For the relief of John With-erspoon and Jas. Sufficid, of Ky..... 342-Durbam ... 23,000 00 For the benefit of the Chris-tian Church in Danville. .. For the relief of J. M. Brugg and others, of Tonu. 415-Dibrell. 408—Inbrell......Granting a pension to Moses Commingham, of Tenn.... 393-Thornburgh, For the relief of Luther M. 374-Bright ...... For the relief of A. Faulk nor and others, of Tean ... 373-Bright ..... For the relief of Ann P. 371-Bright ..... For the relief & J. W. Bur-363-Whitthorne. For the relief of Henry S. French, of Teno. 394-Thornburgh, Granting a pension to Horace A, Chambers ...... 409-Dibrell..... For the relief of Jas. Clift, into Capt, 5th Tene. Cav... 392-Thornburgh... For the relief of Mary D. Williams. 395-Thornburgh.. For the relief of W. A. Burker, of N. C. .... 871-Muldrow.... For the relief of the cetate of George H. Lee, Lowndes Co., Miss.... For the relief of the surviv.
ing children of Benjanin
Moore, of Harper's Perry,
Va. 427-Young ...... For the relief of Mrs. Julia Ellott, of Memphis, Tenn. 41,115 00 423 - Dibrett For the reinef of Wm. Sul-lard, of De Kaib Co., Tenn. 396 - Thornburgh. For the relief of George W. 200 - Whithorne. . For the relief of the state of 608-Gunter... For the relief of Marion Millsaps 584-Morgan Por the relief of Mary J. Le-578-Crittenden ... For the relief of Mary A. Silvey .... 586-Morgan ..... For the relief of Josiah Cun-605-Shemons......Por the relief of C. W. Presdy, of Ark. 611-Ganter..... Por the relief of Cane Hill College, Ark..... 15,000 00 589-Morgan.....For the relief of Ozias Buzrk 555-Glover ...... For the relief of Wilber P. Chamberlain, of Mo. ..... 591-Morgan . . . . For the relief of Jas. Smith, of Mo. 556 Glover ..... For the relief of Jam s A. Hill, of Lewis Co., Mo. ... 604-Cole......For the runof of the estate of Harlow J. Phelps, of Mo. 561-Frankits. Granting a pension to Feffx Dispense of La. To reimburse the Univer-sity of Mo. for damages and injury sustained dur-ing the late war, etc. . . . . 17,475 00 878-House For the rulet of Jas. Scott and others, of Tenn. . . . . 947 - Tucker. . . . . For the relief of the heirs of William A. Graham 827-Pollard .... Increasing the pension of Miles Barber. 972-G. W. Hewitt. For the rehef of settlers on 20,000 00 For the relief of Andrew J. 39,225 00 1,045—Thornburgh To place Geo. W. Browning on the pension roll 1,:07-Martin For the relief of James E. Merifield, of West Va...
1,206-Gibson For the relief of the Touro
Almsbeuse in N.O...
1,006-House For the relief of Shelby
Medical College, of Nashville, Tenu. 84,400 00 20,614 90 To place the name of John Brown on the pen, rolls 1.211-Vance. . For the relief of Harmon Mickles 14,385 00 1,225-Blackburn... For the relief of Rosa Vert-per Jeffrey, of Ky...... 15,000 00 Granting a pension to Bright Byrd, of N. C., war of 1812. Granting a pension to the soldiers of the Seminole and Florida wars...... Stallings, of Buder Co., Ala., to the pension list. 1.348-Herbert Ala,, to the pension list.

For the relief of Authory I
Maxwell, of waren, Ga. 270,000 00 . For the relief of Edward C. Davidson, of La 10,000 00 .Por the relief of Wm. C. Ed-1.341-Forney ...... For the relief of Samuel 128,692 22 60,101 52 Of Mines.
Restoring to the pension rolls the name of James Buchanan, of Gs.
For the relief of Sinford, Seymour & Co. 1.340-Smith 1.331-Stephens ..

1,320-Douglas... . For the relief of Wm. Tabb, of Fredericksburg, Va. . . .

1,702-Hatcher ...... For the renet of Ralph P. Ford, of Mo.

1,721-Giddings.....For the relief of Alexander C. Crawford......

1,706—Gause.......For the relief of Wm. Byers, of Batesville, Ark....

1,664.—Feiton ....... For the relief of James H. Rogers, of Ga.....

1.660-Cain

1.669-Chalmers.

1.685-Riddle .

1,710-Cravens ....

1.711-Cravens.

1.776-Gunter ....

99,885 00

50,000 00

To remove the political dis-abilities of Charles B. Oliver, of Va.

Granting a pension to Julia Watkins

.For the relief of John M. Elder, of Ky

.. For the retief of Alien E. Anderson, of Miss.

For the relief of Folkes and Winston and others, of Lynchburg, Va.

... For the relief of John Looper, of Tenn

.. For the relief of Sarah J. Rainey

. For the relief of certain cit-izens of Helena, Ark .....

.For the relief of Mrs. Anna M. Cogswell, of Memphis.

.. For the relief of certain cit-izons of Brenham, Tex....

. For the relief of William B. Hamlin of Memphis, Tenn

.. For the relief of Mark Davis

15,303 00

To restore Harvey Bucker to the pone'n re